

REMARKS

Claims 7-14 are currently pending. Claim 7 has been amended to recite, “wherein said resin panel body is integrally molded with said insert film by an insert molding so that a surface of the resin film of said insert film, at the side on which a printed part is formed, faces an inside of the resin panel” to more clearly define Applicants’ invention. No new matter has been added. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the above-identified application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

1. Claims 7-14 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being unpatentable by U.S. Pat. No. 5,362,540 to Keng. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 7, as amended recites:

A resin panel comprising:
a resin panel body; and
an insert film arranged on a surface of said resin panel body,
said insert film comprising:
a resin film;
a first binder layer formed on the surface of the resin film;
a printed part formed on the first binder layer; and
a second binder layer formed to seal said printed part in co-
operation with the first binder layer, the second binder layer
contacting the first binder layer along a periphery of the printed
part; and
wherein said resin panel body is integrally molded with said
insert film by an insert molding so that a surface of the resin film
of said insert film, at the side on which a printed part is formed,
faces an inside of the resin panel.

Keng cannot anticipate claims 7-14 because it does not teach each and every element of these claims. See MPEP §2131, p. 2100-69. Keng describes a document lamination system including laminating sheets, adhesive, and shielding sheets, such that a document can be

Express Mail Label No. EV 169 419 713 US

sealed within the lamination sheets and later removed undamaged. See Keng, Abstract. Keng specifically states that the purpose of shield device (16) is “to prevent direct adherence of the sheets 12 and 14 to the document 10.”

The Final Office Action contends that Keng discloses “a first binder layer formed on the surface of the resin film (figure 2, number 18).” However, element 18 is described by Keng as being one of two sheets making up the *shield device* (16). That is, not only does element 18 *not* bond to the document, it *resists* bonding to the document.

The Final Office Action further contends that Keng discloses “a printed part formed on the first binder layer (figure 2 number 10),” which, in Keng is actually a “document.” The Final Office Action defines element 18 (a portion of the shield device of Keng) as the first binder layer. So, the Final Office Action argues that the “document” (10) is “formed on” the “shield device” of Keng. This is not the case. The “document” itself of Keng is not described in great detail, however such a document would likely be printed (or typed or written) and *then* inserted into the shield device of Keng. See Keng, column 2, lines 47-54. The “printed part” recited in Applicants’ claims refers to matter that *is used* to print (e.g. ink), and not to matter that *is printed* (e.g. a document). In sum, Keng does not teach or suggest a printed part being “*formed on*” a first binder layer, as recited in claim 7.

Moreover, because the purpose of Keng is to preserve a document, Keng describes that there is a region (“A”) around the entire document for the purpose of creating an area in which one can cut the laminate and release an enclosed document. Keng describes:

...if one wishes to remove the document 10, one can cut the laminate along a cutting line between the edge of the document 10 and the edge of the shield device 16. In FIG.2, one area for a cutting line is indicated at A, and it will be understood that an area A exists at each of the four edges of the document 10.

Express Mail Label No. EV 169 419 713 US

That is, there is a gap between the edge of the document and an adhesive region in Keng. Moreover, the Final Office Action also contends that element 19 of Keng is a “second binder layer.” If what the Final Office Action refers to as the first and second binder layers (18 and 19) of Keng were co-operatively sealing the document of Keng, as alleged by the Final Office Action, then an area “A” would not function as a region in which the lamination could be cut and the document released. If elements 18 and 19 of Keng were directly adhered, wherever the lamination were cut, an adhered area would exist on each side of the cut, thereby not allowing the document to be removed. For the above reasons, Keng does not teach or suggest, *“a second binder layer formed to seal said printed part in co-operation with the first binder layer, the second binder layer contacting the first binder layer along a periphery of the printed part,”* as recited in claim 7 (emphasis added).

Also, the Final Office Action argues that Figure 2, number 19 teaches “a resin panel body” but later refers to the same element of Keng as the claimed “first binder layer.” As claimed, Applicants invention comprises a resin panel body (2) **and** a first binder layer (6). See Specification, page 7, Figure 2, and pending claim 7, for example.

The Final Office Action further argues that, “the limitation wherein the resin body is integrally molded with the insert film by inserting molding so that a surface of the resin film of the insert film at the side on which a printed part is formed faces inside is a method of production and therefore does not determine the patentability of the product itself.” See Final Office Action at page 4.

Keng, however uses an adhesive (Keng, Abstract, lines 2 and 5 and column 2, lines 24-37). By integrally molding the resin panel body with “said insert film by insert molding...” a structure results that is different from one involving adhesive in-between the

Express Mail Label No. EV 169 419 713 US

components, as described by Keng. Simply put, there is no separate "adhesive" between the "insert film" and the resin panel body.

For the above reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that Keng does not teach or suggest each and every element recited in claim 7. For this reason, claim 7 is allowable over Keng. Claims 8-14 depend from claim 7. Since claim 7 is allowable over Keng, so too are claims 8-14. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request for the rejection of claims 7-14 under 35 U.S.C. §102 as being unpatentable over Keng to be withdrawn.

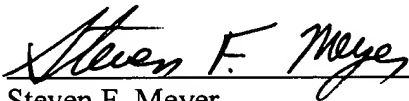
CONCLUSION

For the above reasons, it is believed that claims 7-14 as herein presented are patentable, and that this application is in allowable condition.

Respectfully submitted,
MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.

Dated: May 13, 2003

By: _____



Steven F. Meyer
Registration No. 35,613

Correspondence Address:

MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0053
(212) 758-4800 Telephone
(212) 751-6849 Facsimile